

GENERAL BURBRIDGE

HON. J. C. S. BLACKBURN'S MATTER.

Why the Former is so Cordially Detested by the
Bourbon Democrats of Kentucky—Episodes
of the War—His Soldierly Qualities—
Emphatic Language

There is nothing to substantiate the predictions of a hostile meeting between Major-General S. G. Bucknham and General Sir John Dill.

can afford, even if they had the inclination, in view of their political aspirations, to send or receive a challenge. The uncalled-for abuse of General Burbridge by Mr. Blackburn is regarded

nothing if not sensational. He has in the imputations heaped upon Burbridge vented his impotent hatred against every Union soldier in the State of Kentucky. The language

is, is a sample of the stump eloquence with which he has regaled the people of the Seventh Congressional District of Kentucky for years, and to which he has added the same in his address to the people of the State.

Representatives. General Burbridge, after having borne, with what patience he could, the criticism of milk-and-water Union men and weak Republicans in his own State, came to this city in 1870.

which, since the close of the war, has compelled the removal of many of the best citizens of the

thing more dreadful than starvation. Notwithstanding General Burbridge has, on several occasions, been taken to task by Republicans for his administration of affairs in Kentucky.

range, and General Burbridge has not cared to respond to the Woodford and Jacobs class of *quasi* Union men, on account of their early support given to the Government in 1861. The reckless outbreak of Joe Blackburn is

THE ANIMOSITIES OF THE WAR, selecting him solely on account of his greater zeal in the suppression of evilities, and in the

of confederate and guerrilla organizations in 1865 filled the District which Mr. Blackburn represents with a class of men who speedily assumed the control of political affairs. The avenues to success in trade, were barred against all

changed for the more high sounding one of confederate cavalry, and tradesmen begged for the custom of the same men who had once robbed them. The line between the parties was only drawn closely between the two.

COULD AFFORD TO BE UNION MEN.
To poor men two courses were open—one to persist in their opposition to the democracy and starve out; the other, to be so conservative as to leave

mies. About this time it began to be popular to abuse General Burbridge. It seemed to be required as a test of the earnestness of new converts to the Democracy. The zeal with which he had carried out the orders of

ishment of negroes, and the success attending it, had made him obnoxious to thousands who did not care a button how many guerrillas he had killed, and who would not have cared if the whole confederate army had been banished to the Can-

THIRTY THOUSAND NEGROES CLAD IN BLUE,
and marched away to the front, had served to con-
nect the name of a bridge with the enlistment of

It came about that when peace followed confederate defeat and Union and confederate soldiers returned from the front, where their intercourse had been limited to short musket range, General Bur-

which caused not that he had killed guerrillas, for whom the soldiers of both armies expressed the most sublime contempt, but because he had been, and was still, the exponent of abolitionism. The enormity of his crime was that he had regarded

Union soldier was indignant that a black man had been placed on a par with himself, and the confederate felt that the indignity placed upon him by exposing him to the possibility of being shot by a "nigger" was equivalent to personal in-

however, such men as Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge, Dr. T. C. Bell, James Speed, John W. Finnell, and all that class of unswerving Republicans stood solidly by General Burbridge. Letters now extant

elsewhere exhibit more strongly than it can be otherwise expressed the warm gratitude felt by them for his soldierly qualities as well as for his administration of affairs in Kentucky during the trying period of 1864. The notorious John Moore

THE LIVES OF UNION MEN rendered more secure, and the enlistment of 25,000 colored soldiers more than served to fill up Ken-

the rebellion. If the Hon. Joe Blackburn's unprovoked assault upon General Burbridge has not served the purpose of elevating him in the estimation of Union-loving people it has at least afforded to the friends of General Burbridge an opportunity

General Burbridge Emphatic.
General Burbridge was found at his desk in the Inspector's office of the post-office building, in Philadelphia, on Saturday. The yellow fever

looked as pacific as if he had not a possible affair of honor on his hands. "Now, I don't want to say a word about this matter," said General Burbridge. "This is a very delicate affair, very delicate in its present stage. In a few days when it

"I prefer to say nothing as to that, yet when the matter comes to a point, it will all be explained."

"Are you ready yet to tell the story of your career in Kentucky?"

Kentucky, doing what those other men were doing, I should have broken his neck, just as I did theirs. But I don't want anything published prematurely."

At the National Hotel on Saturday evening two hale and hearty gentlemen, neither of whom had witnessed less than the snows of sixty-five winters, and whose names, out of consideration to the

discussing the national topic, to wit, the assassin
Iulianu. One of them announced his conviction
in emphatic language: "The man is as crazy as
a nail." The second old gentleman replied warmly
"Far from it; he is no more crazy than you or I."

his coat, ostensibly for a homeward departure. The action was unfortunately misconstrued by his companion, who sprang up and uttered "Not so, I repeat it. The fellow is as crazy as a loon." The second old gentleman recoiled with an emphatic

much for the irate old gentleman number one, and he quickly slapped the mouth of excited old gentleman number two. The scene began immediately to warm up. A lively, interest house

gent prevailed, the angry and excited debaters were urged in different directions by the intervention of mutual friends, the smarting lip was soothed, the flashing of the eye was quelled, and each again relented.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.
—Ex-Alderman Patrick Kennan died Saturday of pneumonia.

—Mrs. A. D. Billings, actress, died in New York on Friday, aged nineteen years.

— One hundred thousand pounds have been subscribed in London for the Vienna fire sufferers.

— James Gordon Bennett has gone to St. Petersburg on Paris to organize another Bazar.

—Thomas H. Henry is the first colored man ever

—Judge P. C. Dooley and Hon. Casper Allenburg, Arkansas, have been arrested for fraudulent retention and collection of pensions.

—The Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

—Mayor Grace, of New York city, recently imported a genuine Irish jaunting-car, in which he

-Dun, Winnan & Co. report the total number of

total sales to be 3,922, involving liabilities aggregating a little more than \$45,000,000. The failures of the year previous were only 473, with liabilities of \$13,000,000.

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